

# SPORTS

## PRIME MINISTER CONGRATULATES CHAMPION

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi recently welcomed at her residence the participants of a Delhi international chess tournament and warmly congratulated the winner, world women champion Maya Chiburdanidze of the USSR.

The Prime Minister spoke highly of the development of relations between the USSR and India, specifically in sports. She stressed that meetings with Soviet Grandmasters and tournaments like the one just ended provided Indian chess players with very valuable experience, enabling a resurgence of the ancient game in India and its popularization. She conveyed her greetings and good wishes

to Soviet chess players and all Soviet people.

Indian sports writers admire Maya Chiburdanidze's showing at the tournament, which attracted considerable interest among all chess lovers in the country. The world champion played excellently, coming out ahead of 11 male Grandmasters and International Masters.

The tournament winners and participants were presented with awards at a ceremony in the house of Soviet Science, Culture and Arts where the tournament was held for the second time at the initiative of the local M. Botvinnik chess club.

## Ice hockey on the final straight

After the 1984 Olympics ice-hockey specialists and fans set their sights on the championships of the countries favoured to win the third Canada Cup this September. The closing games of the ice-hockey season will name candidates for Canada Cup participation.

In the USSR championship the most talented players are the Central Army Club, which formed the mainstay of the side which won the 1984 Olympic title. Incidentally, the USSR won the second Canada Cup. The Cen-

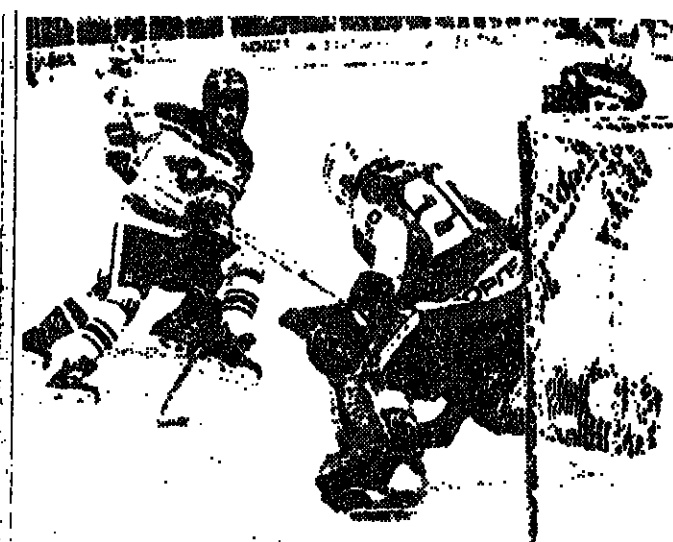
tral Army Club continue undefeated with 52 points from 26 games. Moscow Spartak have 39 points after 27 games, and Kiev Sokol and Veskresensk Khimik are level at 35 points from as many games to share 3rd-4th position.

In Czechoslovakia the top division clubs have played 27 games each, with leaders Pardubice Tesla amassing 40 points and followed by Jihlava Dukla and the Litvinev team, who are level with 38 points each.

## Turning a fast buck from Olympics

In its pursuit of quick profits the Organizing Committee of the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles this year has found itself at the centre of a long-drawn-out

and noisy international scandal. It broke out after it was decided in Los Angeles that a lot of money could be made out of the Games. It was announced that



Moscow Spartak beat visitors Gorky Torpedo 6-2 in a recent national top division ice-hockey championship game.

## SPEEDING TO NEW RECORD

Franz Weber of Austria has set a new world skiing speed record, dashing downhill at 203.155 kph at a competition in the Canadian Rocky Mountains. The 76 skiers who set out from as high as 4,333 metres down the northern slope of the storm peak sought to set a record but only 12 of them reached the check point at the end of the course.

## They start making copies

FIFA has met the request of the Brazilian Football Confederation to have a copy made of the "Golden Globe" cup won by Brazil and stolen from the Confederation premises. The commission was awarded to a West German jeweller specializing in copies of stolen sports trophies; he has already been commissioned to make copies of the "Copa Libertadores", the "Independence Cup" and the "Justice Cup" which were also stolen in Brazil and Mexico.

The US firm of Kodak has undertaken to meet the expenses involved in making cups for both Brazil and Mexico thus winning the right to advertise its products at all major international events involving Latin American athletes.

## Biathlon

Venera Chernyashova of the USSR has opened the list of women biathlon world champions by winning a 10 km biathlon with three shooting at Chamonix, France in 44 min 21.07 sec.

The first official world women's championship in the history of biathlon drew 35 athletes from 12 countries. The USSR made a clean sweep of its awards as Lyudmila Zabolotnaya and Tatyana Brylina came second and third and K. Para finished fourth.

Yuri Kashkarov of the USSR, Sarajevo Olympic biathlon silver medalist, has won the 1st world cup stage, a 20 km race at Oberhof, CDR, in 1 hr 05 min 29.5 sec.

## Bribe to the losers

A scandal broke out in Belgian football following a lengthy investigation which revealed that the owners of Standard, one of the leading Belgian professional clubs, paid a large bribe to their rival in the final national championship match of the 1981-82 season. The bribe was meant to ensure Standard's victory over the rival team, Waterschei, making room for Standard to become champion after 8 years on point over Anderlecht.

This evidence was given to the police by B. Goret, the captain of the Belgian national team who for a long time was Standard's captain. The police questioned him several times in connection with the football clubs' use of money from the so-called "black cash fund" which the bosses of the professional clubs conceal in order to avoid paying taxes.



Karl Trenhardt of West Germany has set a new world indoor high-jumping record at 237 cm at an athletics event in West Berlin, a one centimetre improvement on the former best of V. Paklin of the USSR.



## EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky Street  
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press  
Moscow, USSR.  
Published Tuesday and Saturday  
Index 50078.

## USSR Supreme Soviet elections

On Sunday, March 4, 1984, from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. local time, the Soviet people voted in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the 11th convocation.

On that day at a meeting of the Central Electoral Commission for Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, which took place at Moscow's House of Union, the progress of elections nationwide was reviewed.

The election returns which came in by noon indicated a voter turnout of 89.42 per cent and by 6 p.m. this had risen to 99.99 per cent.

Throughout the country the elections were marked by good organization, and great enthusiasm on the part of the voters. They proved to be a fresh striking indication of the indestructible unity of the Communist Party and Soviet people and of the triumph of socialist democracy.

## SOVIET DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

Election day illustrated the triumph of our socialist democracy, a "Pravda" leader emphasizes. This is an operating democracy. The voters submitted many proposals to candidates concerning the way our society should advance and the pressing issues of the day. On election day we voted for the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of Soviet society — a society of social justice and genuine people's rule — for the great and unbreakable friendship of the fraternal peoples, and for the further improvement in the living standards of every Soviet family.

One of the most urgent requests received from voters was to avert the threat of war and preserve peace for present and coming generations. The Soviet people unanimously approve the Leninist foreign policy pursued by our Party; at the same time the requests reflect people's support for the efforts by Party and government to provide adequate security for this country and her friends and allies.

The principles of our foreign policy, as outlined in Konstantin Chernenko's speech, have provoked wide international response. The chief objective of this policy is to prevent nuclear war, he emphasized.



Konstantin Chernenko and Nikolai Tikhonov at the polling stations during the March 4 elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Photos by Sergei Smirnov and Sergei Kosyryov

## Proposals by Warsaw Treaty states

The Warsaw Treaty member-states have proposed to NATO member-states that preparatory consultations be held to be attended by all countries making part of the two alliances to reach agreement on the start of talks on mutual non-increase in military spending and its subsequent reduction.

In addition to the proposals contained in the Prague Declaration and the Moscow Statement, the Warsaw Treaty member-states suggest the following possible moves as a way of solving the military spending reduction issue:

— the implementation, on the basis of mutual example, of

a small symbolic one-time reduction in the military budgets of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-states (each state to independently decide on the size of the reduction), with the subsequent freezing of these budgets for a period of roughly three years; this proposal being intended to facilitate the transition to more radical reductions in military budgets through follow-up talks;

— lump reductions, as a first step, in the military budgets of Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-states possessing nuclear weapons by a previously agreed joint total; the concrete size of reductions for

each country to be as a percentage of an agreed sum proportionate to the gross national product;

— reductions in the military budgets of the respective Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-states in connection with the implementation of concrete disarmament measures, which could be formulated at disarmament talks (each of the participants to specify, on reaching appropriate accords, the sum by which it would reduce its military budget);

— mutually agreed maximum ceilings to be set on military budgets, lower than the existing levels.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Owing to the Israeli aggression and US occupation, tension continues in Beirut. Artillery exchanges between Lebanese warring factions along the line separating the West and East parts of the city have left many people killed and injured. The shells have struck at densely populated areas in West Beirut and at the residence of the country's president, causing fires in several areas.

In the photo: black smoke overhangs Beirut.

Photo AP-TASS

## DMITRY USTINOV IN INDIA

Delhi. The Soviet Union and India need and ought to cooperate. Relations between our nations, especially after we concluded our Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, have been on the right track, stressed USSR Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov, who is now in India on an official visit. Even though we have differing social systems, he emphasized, if one wants to live in peace and wants peace on earth, such cooperation is both useful and necessary.

Ustinov was received by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Defence Minister R. Venkataraman. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and issues of mutual interest were discussed.

R. Venkataraman pointed out that relations between India and the Soviet Union have an all-embracing nature, which is why such high-level talks are indispensable. Marshal Dmitry Ustinov's present visit, he stressed, highlights the importance which is attached to the development of our mutual friendship and cooperation.

## GARY HART: OUR TASK IS TO STOP THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

New York. Our main aim is to stop the insane race in nuclear arms and to reverse it. This is necessary in order to secure the survival of mankind, said one of the leading Democratic contenders for the presidency, Senator Gary Hart, in an interview to ABC television network.

He levelled sharp criticism at White House policies in arms control. "I do not agree with many trends in these policies, and I am disinclined to believe what the administration says in election year," he noted. Mr Hart said that there can be no trusting Reagan's statements about a more flexible approach to disarmament problems, or about his alleged readiness for dialogue with the Soviet Union.



Motor racing is very popular in the Soviet Baltic Republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. More than a hundred contestants have been attracted by "The Big Prize of Riga" which has been won by athletes from the Atlantic club.

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

### INDIA

● People's Publishing House  
Real Thani Rd.,  
New Delhi-110055

● Lok Vangmaya Gritha,  
Prabhadur, 55, Sayani Road,  
Bombay-400025

● Manisha Granthalaya  
4/3 B Bankim Chatterjee  
Str., Calcutta 12

● Magazine Centre  
2nd Floor, M.C.D.,  
Bldg No. 2 D.B.  
Gupta Rd., Baharganj,  
New Delhi-110055

● Prabhat Book House,  
Head office,  
Trivendrum 24,  
Kerala State-695024

● Sahityalaya, "Ashirwad",  
56/5, Sikkim Mohal,  
Karnpur-208001

### SINGAPORE

● New Soviet Gallery  
151, Ltd.,  
Shop No. 166-168  
1st Floor Lucky  
Place  
304 Orchard Rd.,  
Singapore-9

### SUDAN

● Sudanese Intercontinental  
Marketing Co.,  
P.O. Box 1331, Khartoum

### SWEDEN

● Förlagsgården Sverige,  
Svevstämman

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.



## DECISION ADOPTED

Geneva. Step up the struggle against apartheid, advocates the administrative council of the International Labour Organization (ILO). At a regular session of this ILO executive body that has just ended here it was decided that a conference on the subject should be held early next May, in a "frontline" state in the south of Africa.

In discussing problems relating to the development strategy and training of personnel for developing countries, many speakers noted that their solu-

tion was closely linked—as was the solution of mass unemployment in capitalist countries—to stopping the arms race, containing the policy of detente and freeing considerable sums of money for peaceful purposes. The representatives of the socialist countries said they would insist that the issues of peace and disarmament received wider and more specific reflection in ILO activities and that a special programme on the socio-economic aspects of disarmament be worked out.

SOUTH AFRICA  
TRAINS TERRORISTS

Paris. Racist South Africa guides and finances thugs to carry out terroristic activities in order to destabilize the situation in independent countries in the south of Africa, stresses the Paris-based "International Herald Tribune".

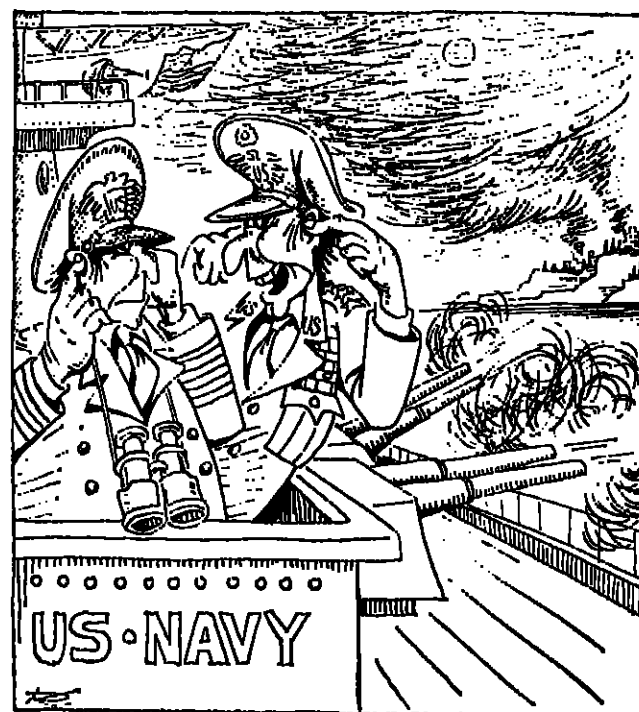
The so-called Mozambique National Resistance, the newspaper points out, was set up by the security forces of South Africa and former Rhodesia. After Zimbabwe won independence, the organization came under full control of Pretoria's secret

services. The newspaper claims that the terrorist units get their training at four South African bases while resistance leader Fernandez has his "headquarters" in the north of the South African Transvaal province. As revealed by documents seized when several gangs were rounded up, the terrorists act on orders from RSA-created special forces for counter-revolutionary operations in neighbouring countries, chiefly Angola, Zimbabwe and Lesotho.

SUBVERSION  
DISGUISED AS CHARITY

Caracas. The American secret services are implanting all sorts of missions and sects in Venezuela, whose activities are incompatible with the national interests of that country. This statement was made by the "Bohemia Venezolana" magazine, published in the Venezuelan capital. In one of its articles, it describes the subversive activities of two religious missionary groupings, "The Nueva Generacion" and the so-called "Church of Eastern Caracas". "The New Tribes" is a branch of the CIA-controlled

"summer language institute" which operates in a number of Latin American countries as a front for the conduct of subversive operations. In Venezuela the institute operates chiefly among the Indians living in the remote parts of the country. "The missionaries" are running the culture, language and traditions of the natives, imposing on them alien views and theories, and, eventually, training them as a sort of "fifth column", the magazine stresses.



Silence in Lebanon, that is what we dream of.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybakov

## WORLD POPULATION BY THE YEAR 2000

Delhi. The Indian capital has been the venue of the first Conference of Asian Parliamentarians who met to discuss population problems. It was serious matters that brought the parliamentarians to Delhi. According to the estimates of UN experts, the Earth's population, which now stands at 4.6 thousand million, will have increased to 6.1 thousand million by the year 2000, with the greatest population growth expected in the developing world. Estimates published by "The US News and World Report" forecast a 70 per cent population rise in Africa, a 45 per cent rise in Latin America, a 39 per cent rise in Asia, a 25 per cent rise in Oceania and a 20 per cent rise in China. The same estimates indicate a 12 per cent increase in the populations of the Soviet Union and the United States, and a five per cent increase in the

population of Europe (excluding the Soviet Union). Included among the ten most populous cities are Sao Paulo, Shanghai, Tokyo-Yokohama, New York, Peking, Rio de Janeiro, Bombay, Calcutta, and Jakarta, while Mexico City with a population of 31 million will be the world's biggest urban area.

By the end of this century, the delegates pointed out, one thousand million people will have been born in Asia, while the national product in the Asian countries grows at a rate hardly higher than the population growth.

The delegates addressing the conference stressed that the existing economic order, under which the economies of many developing countries are dependent on the imperialist states, might result in more than a thousand million people suffering from hunger by the year 2000.

90 PER CENT  
OF THE JAPANESE  
FAVOUR BETTER  
RELATIONS  
WITH THE USSR

Tokyo. The strengthening and development of Soviet-Japanese relations have important significance for the cause of peace in Asia and worldwide and advance the vital interests of the Japanese people, stresses the draft programme for 1984 adopted here at the national meeting of the activists of the Japan-USSR Society. It points out that 90 per cent of the Japanese, as indicated by a public opinion poll, support better relations with the USSR. Reflecting the sentiment of the Japanese people, we will still more actively work to deepen mutual understanding and strengthen friendship between the peoples of the two neighbouring countries and world peace, the meeting participants emphasized.

The document stresses the need to rally the country's democratic forces to curb the threat of thermonuclear war, to intensify the struggle for the complete banning of nuclear weapons, against the consolidation of the Japanese-American military alliance and Japan's escalating military preparation and for the policy of non-alignment and neutrality.

'Creeping'  
annexation

London. There are now 31 thousand Israeli colonists on the West Bank, and ten thousand in the Gaza Strip, the London-based "Al-Sharh al-Awsat" newspaper reports. Tel Aviv has set up a total of 160 para-military settlements on the occupied Arab lands.

The newspaper points out that the "development" of Arab territories by the Israeli occupiers has become noticeably more intense since the extreme right-wing Likud bloc came to power in Israel. During its period in government, more than one hundred settlements have been set up, with 23 of them erected last year, and another 12 in the pipeline.

The "creeping" annexation is made particularly dangerous in view of the fact that many of the para-military Israeli settlements are erected around Arab cities. Among these settlements there are many fortified camps of storm troops from the extremist Gush Emunim organization who perpetrate acts of terror and violence against peaceful civilians.

Airport  
at Point Salines

Georgetown. Washington is planning to expedite the construction of the Granada international airport at Point Salines in order to turn it into its air base in the Caribbean. The island's former governor-general P. Scoon told over Granada radio that President Reagan had personally assured him that the USA would see through the construction of the airport and help from Cuba and intervention by the US aggression against this island state. According to Scoon, the American Embassy in St. George's was already instructed to maximize help in the earliest resumption of work at Point Salines. 24,000,000 dollars will be provided to finish the airport.

FACTS  
AND EVENTS

© Egyptian economics and foreign trade minister Mustafa Kamel al-Said (below) favoured more trade and economic links between his country and the Soviet Union.

© The curtailment in the expenditures on higher education by the Conservative Government in Britain has led to a situation when by the end of the year British universities will be able to admit 20 thousand students fewer than three years ago.

© A special commission has presented the Japanese Government with a new programme for the exploration of space which, the press predicts, will bring the country among the world's advanced space exploring nations by the end of the century.

© Unemployment in Western Europe has reached an all time high — according to the Commission of the European Communities, it stood at 12,900,000 in late January. This is 17 per cent of the workforce.

On Washington's  
orders

Paris. According to the Paris-based "Afric-Afrique" monthly, Washington has ordered the 94th of the current Chad campaign. Hissaid Hissaid to follow planned several weeks ago at Addis Ababa on the initiative of the Organization of African Unity, on national reconciliation with the Chairman of the Interim Government of Chad Goukouni Oueddei.

A report from N'Djamena carried by the "Jeune Afrique" weekly says that in the Chad capital there are increasing numbers of all manner of American "aid organizations", which, according to the magazine, is unusual for this country, which France sees as its traditional zone of influence.

## PEOPLE

Antonella Griselli has been dismissed from the Italian Ministry of Justice. She coped with her duties well, or at least her colleagues and her superiors said. No one had any complaints against the way she went about her work, with one exception. The rules for employment approved by Mussolini in 1940 state that the height of an Italian civil servant has to be at least 1.60 centimetres. Antonella Griselli's height is only 1.55 cm. The 1940 rules have not been cancelled. The same rules also provide for an employee's purity of race and for her membership of the Fascist party. It would be interesting to know how this rule is observed today.

THE VATICAN, THE DEPARTMENT  
OF STATE, AND WAR CRIMINALS

New York. The US Department of State played first fiddle in the escape of Nazi war criminals from postwar Europe, reported by the Vatican. UPI made in Dallas by John Loftus relay in a special section of the US Department of Justice on the cases of Nazi criminals.

On the initiative of the State Department, he said, the Vatican had from 1945 to 1947 been helping war criminals from punishment, supplying them with false documents, food and clothing. Loftus succeeded in find-



The successful operations mounted by Nicaraguan troops have followed the attempts by Somoza thugs to seize villages and towns on the border with Honduras. In the photo: defenders of the Nicaraguan revolution.

## RESPONSE TWO POLES

According to information recently published in the USA, the campaign waged by the Reagan administration aimed at lowering Federal layoffs is producing results. Education is the area where savings have been most pronounced: the Education Department's budget has been cut by 28 per cent over the past three years. It is also noteworthy that according to the number of its employees the department finds itself at the bottom of the list of the 23 most important Federal agencies whose expenses are due to be axed.

The list is headed by the Defense Department — the numerically largest US agency. The number of employees in that department has grown over the same three years by 6 per cent to exceed one million.

The Labour Department, Housing and Urban Development Department and the Environmental Protection Agency had their budgets sliced too. In other words, they save on anything to enable the military to spend more.

Vladimir BRODETSKY

Science  
and technology

## COSMIC HORIZONS

## FOR INDIA

By the beginning of the 90s India will be able to launch a multipurpose satellite using its own launching rockets. This was declared by the Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Prof Satish Dhawan. Therefore we need very powerful rockets to be built capable of placing in orbit a satellite weighing over a tonne.

Our immediate task is to more fully use the recently launched satellite INSAT-1B. With this aim in view we will activate all its onboard equipment. A modified version of the satellite, the INSAT-1C, is expected to be ready by the mid-1986.

## SIX-KEY TYPEWRITER

The British firm of Microwriter has manufactured a minitypewriter which has only six keys — four on top for right-hand and two on the left for the thumb. The typewriter

measures 23 centimetres in length, 11.7 centimetres in width and five centimetres in height, and weighs 800 grammes. Different combinations of keys type out all the Latin letters, all the figures and punctuation marks without having to lift the fingers from the keys. All is needed is to lightly touch the keys in keeping with a special simple code to be learnt from a table in a couple of hours.

The typewriter has a programme for editing the text and a display. It also has a memory which remembers 1,600 words, and its adapter which transmits over the telephone will attract reporters.

## GLASS WELDING

Fibre optics finds ever more uses with every passing year in communications systems, offering many advantages over wire links. However, welding of glass fibres remains to be a complex task. A French company recently entered the French market with a portable installation for fibre arc welding. To facilitate the welding, the operator arranges the ends of two fibres so that the gap between them equals one-tenth of their diameter, and switches the arc.

## OF INTEREST

## A sensational catch

The name of the London angler Russell Dwyer found its way into the largest British and foreign newspapers after he caught a 9 kg salmon in the Thames. The publicity is explained by the fact that the river flowing through the British capital now features quite a sizeable fish. Hitherto the river had been poisoned by industrial waste to such a degree that anything had been a fruitless pastime. Efforts to clean the river up has resulted in the return of various species of fish.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## REVELATIONS OF GENERAL ROGERS

Commenting on the interview for the "Saarbrucker Zeitung" by B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, in which he claimed it was imperative to show the USSR that NATO was resolved to deploy all 574 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, TASS observer I. Maslov points out:

Such "revelations" by a NATO leader expose once again hypocritical protestations by American and some West European politicians of their "peaceability", "readiness for talks", etc. Belying such statements is the simple fact that the Pentagon and NATO have already begun turning Western Europe into a launch pad for nuclear death carriers by placing in Britain, Italy and West Germany first-strike weapons targeted at the USSR and other socialist countries, I. Maslov emphasizes.

## AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED

PRAVDA correspondent in Athens Nikolai Mirashnikov, commenting on the second round of the Balkan conference which closed in the Greek capital and which was devoted to the creation of a nuclear-free zone in that region, writes: True, refusal to have nuclear arms on the Balkan Peninsula does not resolve the problem of nuclear arms in Europe as a whole. But the process that had begun here can and should provide a good example to be followed by other states and peoples. Creation of similar zones in Central and Northern Europe, and ridding all of Europe of nuclear arsenals — this is the only correct path towards preserving peace. It is important therefore that the first steps along this way should be made now when the military circles of the USA and NATO are trying to push the Europeans ever closer to the abyss of an atomic calamity and increasing the numbers of sophisticated missiles there even though it is overloaded with weapons as it is.

## MUMBLING

Analysing the Washington reaction to the peace initiatives emanating from Moscow, including the USSR obligation not to make the first launching of anti-satellite weapon of any kind into outer space, its proposal to conclude a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from outer space with respect to Earth, A. Mozgovoi writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

Except for mumbling about "studying" the Soviet draft treaty by the State Department and about an allegedly "unknown" to the United States meaning of the Soviet proposals, the US administration has not found anything concrete to say. Such a "lack of understanding" is explained by a steady aversion on the part of the ruling US circles towards any peace initiatives coming either from the US public, or from other states and international organizations. This was proved by the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. The majority of its delegates adopted a resolution on preventing an arms race in space, but the US representative voted against. Now, as we know, the USA has carried out tests of an anti-satellite complex in outer space.

## A 'POTENTIAL SECURITY ZONE'

The area of the Pacific Ocean is a "potential security zone" of the United States. This is the meaning of the declaration made by Admiral W. Crow, commander of the US armed forces in the Pacific and Indian oceans. He made it in Capitol Hill during the congressional hearings on military allocations. This means, writes S. Chugrov, in IZVESTIA, that in year and year out, Washington will be building up its military potential, including a nuclear missile one, in the Asian-Pacific region.

The scale of US military presence here is quite threatening as it is six aircraft-carrier groups, stuffed with all kinds of modern destruction weapons, the Trident submarines, the nuclear arsenal in South Korea, the powerful contingent on the Japanese Islands, this "unstoppable aircraft-carrier".

The bellicose announcement of Admiral Crow is a kind of a "Pacific charter", a slogan in shaping US military doctrine, turning a wide region into a dangerous source of tension. Apart from the large-scale increase in its own armed forces in the Pacific, the Pentagon foresees clearly defined functions for its allies—Japan, South Korea and Thailand.

## VIEWPOINT

Moscow favours turning  
the tide in Soviet-  
American relations

The removal of the obstacles related by the USA at the talks on "European" and strategic nuclear weapons (a step which would also rule out the need for answering action by the socialist countries).

The practical solution of other issues relating to curbing the arms race, the talks on these issues being either suspended or blocked by the American side.

The recognition by the nuclear powers of definite norms of conduct, whose observance would prevent the eruption of nuclear war.

The solution of these urgent issues, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko believes, would reverse the tide in world affairs towards peace, curbing the arms race and the promotion of international cooperation. Stepping up militarism and escalation of world tension have not given and will never give the USA military superiority and political success. The American administration's recent assurances of its intentions can only be taken

seriously if they are matched by action.

Here are some practical moves which the USA might take right now to prove it wants peace: ratification of the treaties, signed with the USSR nearly a decade ago: the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests and the Treaty on Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes; see through the formulation of an agreement on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests, left incomplete due to the US walk-out from the relevant negotiations; agreement to the Soviet proposal for renunciation of the militarization of space; freeze nuclear armaments; save mankind from the possible use of chemical weapons through the successful completion of talks on a general and complete ban on these weapons and the destruction of all stocks of such weapons under effective control.

Konstantin Chernenko gave clearly to understand that the reaching of agreement on all

Spartak BEGLOV



these issues could be the start of a real turnaround in Soviet-American relations and the entire world situation.

The Soviet Union is really keen on such a turnaround. We have the political will needed to achieve it. For instance, the USSR proposed to the USA that nuclear armaments be mutually frozen, and the recent peace assurances by the US administration would carry far more credibility had it accepted this proposal. Given the current stockpiles of nuclear weapons, such a move would present not the least danger to the security of either side, and would appreciably improve the general political climate and facilitate agreement on nuclear arms limitation.

Referring more specifically to the talks on nuclear arms in Europe, the Soviet leader reiterated that since the USA has used its participation at the talks to camouflage its involvement in the arms race, the Soviet Union has refused to play along. It

was by placing their missiles in Europe that the Americans created obstacles to the talks, a removal of these obstacles would facilitate the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements. In this way a first major step could be taken towards totally freezing Europe of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, an aim which the Soviet Union continues to support.

Konstantin Chernenko outlined the norms of conduct nuclear powers should pursue in order to serve mankind's vital interests: priority to be given to averting nuclear war as a supreme foreign policy objective; renunciation of all propaganda of nuclear war in any form, global or limited; commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear nations having no nuclear weapons on their territory and encouragement of the creation of nuclear-free zones; the inadmissibility of the spread of nuclear weapons in any form; a gradual reduction of nuclear arms until they are completely eliminated on the basis of the principle of equal security.

The complicated world situation requires us to double and even triple our efforts in the pursuit of peace and international cooperation. Konstantin Chernenko noted in his election address, highlighting the present cardinal goal of the foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet State.

Bob Poly, who resides in Bedford, Virginia, USA, is now the owner of a 60 cm tall pony, which is believed to be the shortest horse-like creature in the world. In the photo: Bob Poly with the result of his "horse-breeding" effort. Photo UPI-TASS

## A talking watch

The Japanese have invented a new type of electronic watch. Instead of a dial and hands, or electronic display, it reveals a picture of an Oriental beauty. On pressing a button, a woman's voice, presumably that of the beauty shown tells you the precise time.

Handwritten text in the right margin, possibly a signature or note.



## HOME NEWS

### AQUEDUCT ACROSS ARID STEPPES

Successful tests have been carried out on a 203 kilometre-long aqueduct which stretches from the town of Novy Uzen in Kazakhstan (a Central Asian republic) to the settlement of Bolshoye on the shore of the Caspian Sea in Turkmenia. Several thousand cubic metres of water will flow through the waterway every 24 hours. At present fresh water for the settlement must be delivered in tankers. The aqueduct was built in difficult conditions. Its route lies across the waterless Caspian steppes, salt-pans and plateaus.

The Krasnodarsk Region is the most arid zone in Turkmenia. The new aqueduct will permit the speeding up of economic development in the area.

### PORT ON VENTA RIVER

Construction has begun of a new fishing port on the banks of the Venta River in Latvia to serve the needs of Leningrad fishermen.

The following facilities will be erected several kilometres from the estuary where the waves of the Baltic and the high winds are no impediment: jetties, a canal-lift for taking trawlers ashore, repair shops, etc. The first section of the port is to come into service in 1966.

In the wintertime, when the Gulf of Finland is covered with ice, dozens of Leningrad trawlers go over to the ice-free Ventspils port. Three major fishing cooperatives in the Leningrad Region, having pooled their resources, decided to create a large base with a port. Earlier they leased jetties from various organizations.

## WHO FUNDS THE PEACE FUND?



In the photograph, you see a group of artists from Moscow who are members of the youth association and participants of art exhibitions. The money from the sales of exhibits is sent to the Peace Fund. Two such exhibitions have been held in the exhibition hall in Kuznetsky Street, and a third one is being prepared.

The Soviet Peace Fund was set up on the initiative of the people. In the hard post-war years, the Soviet Peace Committee received modest savings with a precise mandate to use them to promote the cause of peace. This money came from workers, collective farmers, scientists, and art workers. Very often it was sent by former soldiers, and by mothers who had lost children in the war. The Peace Fund was established in 1961. One of the Fund's founders, the writer Konstantin Simonov said that all sorrow belongs to the Soviet people. The Fund's help to the children of Vietnam was a living reminder of the sufferings of our own children in the war years, and, like any manifestation of humanism,

this help is inseparable from the fight for peace.

Donations to the Peace Fund include proceeds from concerts, poetry recitals, exhibitions, and plays. The contributors to the Fund include thousands of war veterans who send in a few rubles, which they might well badly need themselves, all in the cause of peace. The money for the Fund is also sent both by individuals and by major collectives of employers. Thus, workers from the construction trust in Volgograd, a city which was almost completely destroyed during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, recently sent 23 thousand rubles.

The money collected by the Fund is used to help victims of aggression, genocide and natural disasters, like the Palestinian refugees, or the families of African freedom-fighters. Besides, it finances meetings between peace champions in this country and sponsors the studies of the problems involved in the preservation of peace as well as the publication of peace literature.

### PIPES FOR NORTHERN PIPELINES

The Khantyng piping works in the Ukraine is increasing the construction of oil and gas pipelines in Soviet Poland.

The industry's largest electric welding shop is working at capacity now there.

Specialists at the Paton Electric Welding Institute in the helped phase in new equipment and methods like, say, plasma cutting which ensure the high cutting accuracy. For then the local designers equipped the welding mills with devices for automatic control of steel strip joints and heat them with turning devices.

This year the works will supply clients with 1200 tonnes of heat-resistant pipes.

### ECONOMICAL CANALS

Farmers at the Nizhne-Khvalynsk collective farm in Khabarovsk, Central Asian republic, have expanded by a thousand hectares the area of irrigated land without additional sources of irrigation. The water used for that was provided by a newly reconstructed trunk line.

The irrigators straightened the canal, laid it with reinforced concrete and lowered the water level and outlet facilities. Soon the canal will be waiting the crops.

In rationally using water resources, Khabarovsk has already covered with over 5,000 kilometres of canals. The use of various water-filtering coatings and substances of water filter and other facilities helped increase by nearly one quarter the amount of water led to the fields.

## HOME NEWS

### Places to visit



The entrance to Museum-Flat of Fyodor Dostoyevsky.

## The house where Dostoyevsky was born

Any associations between Moscow and Dostoyevsky may at first seem to be a mere coincidence as the life and work of the great writer is inseparable from St. Petersburg. Yet, Moscow is the city of his childhood and adolescence. It was in a flat in Bolshoiokul'skaya Street that the family of Mikhail Dostoyevsky, a doctor from the Mariinsky hospital, found a home. Seven of the doctor's children were born here, one of them destined to become immortal.

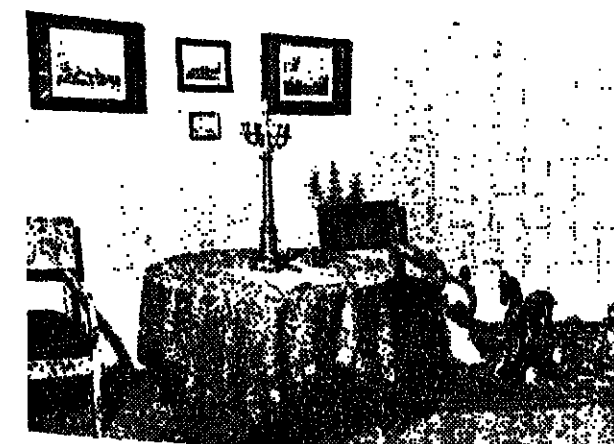
A century later, a plaque outside the door announces that the home has become the "Museum-Flat of F. M. Dostoyevsky".

The museum staff have restored the appearance of the house from architect's drawings from those days and from "Recollections" written by Dostoyevsky's younger brother. We can look into the nursery where everything tallies with his memory: the cot on which the elder brother Mikhail and Fyodor slept, the colourful tiled oven, and a small table.

Having determined to establish what influenced the formation of the writer's personality, the staff members of the museum looked for things which were precious to Fyodor during his childhood, and which were part of his life. These items are now part of a new display.

There is a candle burning at the end of the hospital corridor down which 16-year-old Fyodor Dostoyevsky marched in 1837 before leaving for St. Petersburg. It throws light on a clean sheet of paper bearing the writer's signature.

Objects of everyday Russian life, and the atmosphere of a Russian house fills this modest flat. In the evenings, the Dostoyevskys read Karamzin's "The History of the Russian State". Later, the writer would make this book a constant item on his desk. They discussed the events of the Patriotic War against Napoleon early in the century, and they highly honoured the national customs and traditions.



The dining-room of the Dostoyevskys.

### Science and technology

#### RECORD-SETTING CRYSTAL

The air temperature in the working chamber of a new unit for the cultivation of artificial diamonds — flinties — is higher than that found on the surface of the Sun. It was developed, began operating at the All-Union Institute of High-Frequency Currents in Leningrad, where a crystal weighing two kilograms has been obtained.

Such big flinties help expand the possibilities for drilling and laser equipment. The crystal obtained at the institute has the main qualities of a diamond regarding hardness and temperature of evaporation. It has the same high light refraction index. Such crystals can be made almost flat, which will considerably reduce the weight of optical instruments.

#### USING THE SUN'S ENERGY

The advantages of a solar water heater and an electric power station have been combined in an installation created by experts from Turkmenia, a republic in Central Asia.

The electric current travels into one of the houses in a town of scientists and water heated to the point of boiling is fed into the heating systems of the scientific centre.

How they make full use of the Sun's energy? Whereas previously solar batteries converted into current only ultraviolet radiation in the light-receiving devices with their blackened surfaces only infrared rays are trapped. The new equipment captures and transforms the entire spectrum of solar radiation into energy.

The first such station, rated at ten kilowatts, which will simultaneously serve as a boiler plant to produce nearly one hundred litres of hot water an hour, is to be built in one of the shepherds' settlements in the Ashkhabad District next year.

#### A FROST-DEFIANT

##### WHEAT

Soviet agriculturists have developed a substance which helps cereals and fruit trees stand up to unexpected drops in temperature. It is known that plants fear sudden heavy frosts, because the cells of, say, wheat are 80 per cent water. Sub-zero temperatures rupture the cells like bottles of water breaking in the cold. But if the temperature falls gradually, say, in autumn, the seedlings when has enough time to adapt to the coming winter or to "harden up", as the experts say. All the while the plants' vital processes change, stemming their growth, with all the resources used to store up the fats, sugar and protein needed for the winter. The "excess" water turns

into crystals in slight frosts not intercellularly but between the cells.

Regrettably, the weather does not follow any fixed dates, and often enough frosts do a lot of damage to the economy. The afore-mentioned substance, kartolin, fills the bill. Plants treated with it can store more than the normal amounts of fats, protein and sugar and appreciably remove the icy water. Tests have shown that at temperatures of -18° to -20°C which are fatal to plants, all hundred untreated wheat stalks died out while another hundred treated with kartolin 30 to 40 per cent survived. In other words, the substance adds to the plant's frost-resistance by 30 to 40 per cent. There have been promising results, too, in tests with fruit trees.

#### THERMOMETER

##### FOR A GENERATOR

A method for measuring temperature inside working power generators was put forward by scientists working for the Yerevan Polytechnic Academy. It is based around infrared radiation being sensed from the surfaces.

An invisible beam scans a part of the electrical machine and the results are brought from a sensor to the operator console, via telemetric link. This is the scheme used to monitor the temperature of star-tors.

Unlike the method presently being used it is a remote method capable of measuring temperatures inside a working generator.

This however needs no multiple sensors, about a thousand of which are installed on the stator as previously, nor does it need two thousand wires to be checked for failure. In the new method only ten sensors are needed which are mountable on the rotor, and a non-contact electronic device is used to report the temperature to the machine operator. All the sensors are easily replaceable.

#### New life

##### for an old fortress

Old fortresses erected in the Middle Ages in Estonia are taking on a new lease of life. The biggest of them, Kuressaare castle built on Saaremaa Island in the 13th-14th centuries, is being turned into a cultural centre.

Following the completion of restoration and reconstruction work, it will house a museum dedicated to the local history of the Kingsepp Region, exhibition halls for fine arts, decorative and applied art and photography, plus a chamber concert hall. Traditional folk choir festivals will be held in the courtyard.

There was a lot involved in the reconstruction work, for the fortresses had to contend with damp walls, and windows in the form of narrow embrasures. In days gone by temperatures within the fortresses used to be no higher than +8°-12°C. Experts from the cultural monuments design institute will remove all these shortcomings, while leaving intact the architecture as well as a device to maintain a certain degree of humidity in the halls. Lamps stylized as candles and torches will impart a medieval flavour to the interior.

Restoration is also underway in the Hermann fortress in Narva, which will house a museum, and cafe for tourists. Many other castles in Estonia are being converted into cultural centres. For instance, the ruins of Haapsalu castle and the fortress in the town of Rakvere are to be transformed into outdoor theatre and concert halls.

## VIEWPOINT

### 30 YEARS OF VIRGIN LANDS

Konstantin RAZIN

Farmers in Central Russia had long been attracted by the crop-growing opportunities offered by the steppes lying in the Kazakhstan, eastward of the Ural and in Siberia. However, these areas remained mostly undeveloped; dry and sandy winds, early frosts and other misfortunes were characteristic of these once uninhabited places. So the people moved farther on as they were unable to crack the secrets of productive farming there.

Soviet farmers much assisted by advanced technology and science, conquered the steppe expanses.

In 1954, a Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee specified the details of this venture, unprecedented in scale in Soviet history. The meeting adopted a resolution, "On the Further Increase of Grain Production and on the Development of Virgin and Fallow Lands".

It initiated a tremendous crop-growing project, which involved thousands upon thousands of people from all the Soviet republics, and big numbers of machines and mechanisms.

"The development of the Virgin Lands," reads the congratulatory message from the CPSU Central Committee, "is an outstanding labour feat of the Soviet people, a landmark in the biography of millions of people... The onslaught on the Virgin Lands was indeed a matter of national concern, and a graphic example of fraternal friendship and internationalism shown by workers in all the Union republics."

"The three decades that have elapsed since were a convincing proof that the development of Virgin Lands was attempted in the right time and was socio-economically justified. With every passing year the Virgin Land regions contribute on an ever greater scale to the implementation of the Food Programme of the USSR."

Over the 30 years, more than 42 million hectares have been developed, including 25 million hectares in Kazakhstan. Hundreds of settlements and townships with all modern conveniences have sprung up, interconnected by thousands of kilometres of roads. The Virgin Lands form the basis for more than 2,000 state farms and several hundred collective farms.

The Virgin Lands have become a reliable bread basket of the country. In the past arid year, Kazakhstan alone produced more than 14.5 million tonnes of grain, or seven times as much as in 1953. A giant agroindustrial complex was built in Kazakhstan, which has become the country's biggest grain producer.

The Virgin Lands project boosted animal husbandry in Kazakhstan, too. The herd of cattle and pigs more than doubled, the procurement of meat grew by three times, milk and wool procurement went up 2.5-fold.

The farming industry there has now been experiencing several processes, including further centralization and specialization, and total mechanization, offering higher productivity. The Food Programme states that over the period till 1990 Kazakhstan is to produce 28-29 million tonnes of grain annually.

The development of the Virgin Lands has benefited other Kazakhstan's industries as well. Comparing with 1954, its industrial output has gone up more than fivefold; it now produces five times more than the whole of pre-revolutionary Russia. Similar changes occurred in culture and science.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### RIGHT TO HOUSING GUARANTEED

The image given out by the modern Soviet city is one of new residential areas. Over 110 million square metres of housing, or 2 million new apartments, were built last year alone, writes STROITELNAYA GAZETA.

Over the years of Soviet power, apartment blocks covering an area of 3.8 thousand million square metres have been built in this country. Despite the tremendous damage incurred during the Great Patriotic War, when 1,710 cities and towns were destroyed, this country's urban housing resources have grown over post-war years by nearly six times. During the past 8 years (1976-1981), 80.9 million Soviet citizens have improved their housing conditions.

Over the 11th five-year plan period alone (1981-1985), 110 thousand million rubles have been allocated for housing and municipal construction.

The Soviet citizen's right to housing has been inscribed into the USSR Constitution, the first time that this has been done anywhere in the world, notes the newspaper. It was further reaffirmed in the basic housing law of the USSR adopted at the 11th session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the tenth convocation. The law provides legal confirmation for the first time of the regulations governing the right to receive accommodation and its perpetual use in houses belonging to the state, to collective bodies or to housing cooperatives. The law also stipulates that the distribution of new housing will now be carried out, according to the principle of each family getting a separate apartment, 80 per cent of urban dwellers already live in such apartments.

Budget research studies show that three per cent of the Soviet factory and office worker's family budget goes on rent and rates. Two-thirds of the maintenance costs of housing resources are shouldered by the state.

### DOCTORS IN OUTER SPACE

One of the three cosmonauts on board the Salut-7 space complex, Oleg Aikov, is a doctor of medicine. He is the first doctor to go up in space after Boris Yegorov's flight in 1964. The SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper discusses why the information received through telemetric channels is insufficient for the purposes of medical research and describes the functions of a doctor in space.

Since Yuri Gagarin's flight another 136 people from 13 countries have been in space, the newspaper remarks. Flight length has increased from one hundred and eighty minutes to seven months. Over the past ten years, this country alone has launched six biological satellites with "passengers" on board representing very diverse species of fauna ranging from monocellular cultures to apes. The considerable experience thus gained has allowed Soviet scientists to implement a programme of medical support for long-term space expeditions.

However, further progress requires that more sophisticated research be carried out, and, what is more, in space, rather than on Earth.

Only a specialist can perform such experiments in space, and evaluate and analyse the information thus received.

Modern research makes possible very detailed monitoring of the state of health of cosmonauts, as well as precise forecasts of changes in their bodies caused by the unfavourable influence of space. However, as time goes on, space exploration is becoming more and more complex. In order to assess human reserves and potentialities, it becomes necessary to place the cosmonaut under additional load. To do this in orbit without the presence of a doctor would be too much of a risk.

At present, the psychological and emotional state of crews is appraised by listening carefully to the instructions of their voices during communication sessions. It is quite clear that this can best be done by a doctor on board who keeps his colleagues under constant observation.

### GAS SPRING OF KARAKUM

4,000 million cu m of gas has been led into the trunk gas pipeline Central Asia-Centre from the Dautabad-Dommez field in Turkmenia, Central Asia, IZVESTIA reports.

For its opening and accelerated exploration work a large group of oilmen were awarded the 1983 USSR State Prize for science and technology.

The geologists had to overcome many mysteries and difficulties on the way to the underground riches, the paper notes. Over seven years drilling operations involved a 5,500 sq km area. Used for the first time there was the advanced drilling method using an increased drilling "apert". While earlier derricks stood three to four kilometres apart now they stand eight

to ten kilometres apart. The prospecting area has been considerably increased.

The Dautabad-Dommez field is called the gem of Turkmenia. The exploration of the new storehouse continues, while local gas is already being delivered to the central areas of the country. The exploration of the field will help to solve, by the end of the five-year plan period, the task set by the guidelines for USSR economic and social development — to raise natural gas production in Turkmenia to 81-83 thousand million cubic metres a year.

The hypothesis of the possible presence of oil in Dautabad has been confirmed. Two wells bored under the gas-bearing layer produced an influx of oil with a daily yield of 80-100 tonnes. The exploration of the oil "layer" continues.

### MODEL OF THE FAR EASTERN CLIMATE OF THE FUTURE

The newspaper VOZDUSHNY TRANSPORT reports that the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) among whose most active members are Soviet scientists, have devised the Global Atmosphere Research Programme (GARP).

The national climatic programme for the Soviet Union which is closely coordinated with GARP incorporates efforts to devise a model to forecast the climate in the Far East later this century and early in the next. The rapid development of production in the east of this country requires reliable forecasts of the climate.

The climatic cycle of the Far East is dominated by monsoons, which are already seasonal winds whose direction is abruptly reversed twice a year. Noticeable influence on the region is exerted by the so-called Siberian anticyclone. One after another, the Maritime Territory is crossed by big and small cyclones and typhoons which originate in the equatorial areas. From this it follows that knowing trends in climatic changes, dependent on the atmosphere, considerable savings would result when applied to economic planning.

The newspaper concludes that in a few years' time, specialists will have devised the first probabilistic model of the climate of the Far East. The basic objective of this model is the preservation of a climate favourable for human life and habitation.

## They speak Russian in Atusparia

At present, 23 million people study Russian outside this country. It is taught at schools in 60 countries and at universities in 80. There is a growing interest in Russian in Latin American countries, such as Peru.

Atusparia is the name of a rebel Indian who became the national hero of the ancient Incas. Today, his name has been given to the first school in Peru where Russian is one of the subjects taught.

The history of Atusparia is of interest. In Peru, a foreign language is a compulsory school subject. As a rule, this school, however, a deci-

sion was taken to ask for the opinion of the parents before classes began as what foreign language they would like their children to study. Eighty-two per cent of them opted for Russian.

The most probable reason is the rapid development of friendly relations between Peru and the Soviet Union. There is a growing cultural, scientific and technical exchange, and growing numbers of tourists visit each other's countries. The Peruvians want to know more about the Soviet Union, its past, its present, its nature and people. Over the past ten years there has been a considerable increase in demand for Soviet magazines in Spanish. At Atus-

paria, they want to have several subjects taught in Russian such as mathematics, biology or geography. The school's teachers have already made application to the Pushkin Institute of Russian in Moscow whose staff is offering them their support.

The Peruvian teachers have been promised textbooks, sets of recordings of lessons, and other teaching aids. It is also important for the Peruvian teachers not to lose their fluent knowledge of Russian. With this in mind they will come to the Soviet Union in a very short time. On his part, Atusparia is to be visited by a specialist in methods of teaching Russian.



# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## YELENA SHKOLNIKOVA



Yelena Shkolnikova's very first role that of Countess Ceprano from "Rigoletto" at the Bolshoi in Moscow consisted of only three phrases. Even with that short appearance on stage standing before the black abyss of the auditorium she could not hear the orchestra for fright, but at the same time she wished to attract everyone's attention.

This is how Shkolnikova began her career with the famous company. Over the two years that she was on probation at the Bolshoi she sang such diverse parts as Desdemona in Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte", Oscar in "Un ballo in maschera" by Verdi, Antonia in Glinka's "Ivan Susanin", Briggida in Tchaikovsky's "Iolanta" and other parts. These roles brought about the realization of her dreams, when in 1980 she was made a full-fledged member of the Bolshoi company.

Over the past two years, I sang two new parts — Louise in Prokofiev's "Duetto" and Maria in Rimsky-Korsakov's "Tsar's Bride". Maria is particularly precious to me, Yelena says, I like her because she is dramatic and strong, who lives unusual lives. My dream is to sing Violetta from Verdi's "La Traviata", which is my favourite.

Yelena Shkolnikova is a graduate of the Moscow Conservatory.

I was lucky, I was one of the first pupils taught by Yelena Obraztsova, she continues. My teacher sought to impart to me everything she knew and could do herself. Yet, one finds it difficult to take in everything at once. However, I have learned enough from Obraztsova to last me my whole life — veritable school of singing, mastery and artistic approach. The most important thing is to possess zealous loyalty to music and singing.

Shkolnikova's credo in music is to look for those pieces which are little known and rarely performed. It is this thirst for something different that helped her win the Second Prize at the contest named after the Italian violinist Vioti in autumn 1983 where no one won the First Prize. Every two years, singers, instrumentalists and dancers from different countries converge on the small ancient town of Vercelli not far from Milan. Shkolnikova went not as a raw newcomer, but as a seasoned soloist from the Bolshoi and the only representative of this country. It was a responsible honour, and an incredibly hard one to live up to.

The contest lasted for only three days. The rounds of this short contest went on every night. Performances began at ten in the evening and Yelena had to sing late at night. The third tour was the most enjoyable and happy for me, she says. The contestants sang before an audience who could really show their appreciation and this helped my creative performance. I felt especial elan and excitement. I not only sang, but also acted, addressing invisible partners and imagined theatrical scenes. I had never been such a success before. This was truly bliss.

What is one's impression on hearing Yelena Shkolnikova? Her voice is a lyrical coloratura soprano which is a lucky combination between lightness and expressiveness, movement and quivering tenderness. The parts which she sings at the Bolshoi allow her to show the different aspects of her talent for acting ranging from comic and playful to profoundly dramatic. Whatever she sings, Shkolnikova's performance is always sincere. She "holds" the audience with her charm, enthusiasm, and the love for the music she is singing.

She is to sing more new parts and do much work. In the future, she will have both successes and disappointments, both victories and defeats, and many of them for sure. The most important thing that she will have in the future is her singing, and singing, she says, is her life.

Alexandra YEGIAZARYAN

● Yelena Shkolnikova in Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades".

Photo by Georgi Soloviyov

## 'THE THEATRE MUST SERVE PEACE'

A delegation of US theatre people has visited Moscow and Leningrad at the invitation of the USSR Copyright Agency (VVAAP).

The delegation came to discuss the state and development of theatrical art and the role of the playwright in the Soviet Union and the United States and that of the theatre in the modern world. Taking part in discussions from the Soviet side were representatives from the Copyright Agency, the All-Russian

Theatrical Society, and the Soviet National Centre of the International Theatre Institute, as well as Soviet theatrical writers and playwrights. They also made a tour of Soviet theatres.

The main theme of the discussions was the significance of the theatre in the modern world, and the role which it can and must play in the promotion of peace, in achieving détente, and in the consolidation and development of mutual understanding between nations.

## Ballet's Viennese tour

The Kirov ballet company of Leningrad is representing Soviet art at the international music festival in Vienna.

The Leningradets will appear with Pyotr Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty" staged by the choreographer, Marius Petipa. The main role is to be danced by Irina Kolpakova. For the first time, audiences in Vienna will see the choreographic ver-

sion of the Gogol's comic, "The Inspector-General" staged to the music of the Moscow composer, Alexander Chelakov. by Glig Vinnogradov, the choreographer of the Kirov company. The leading dances in the company and their 34 colleagues will take part in ballet performances made by classical and modern ballet masters.

In this photo by our photographer Andrei Knyazev you see the Russian dance, "Barynya" performed by the Leningrad Music Hall. The company is now visiting Moscow where it is performing on the stage of the Central Concert Hall.

It is their seventh guest appearance in this city. They show "The Happy Day" programme, which is a sort of a journey into the past and they also perform original items in the "retro" style.

One part of the programme is based on Russian folklore, the other is dedicated to modern rhythms — music, songs, and dances staged by this country's famous choreographers.



# BUSINESS

## 'Metalloobrabotka-84'

From March 27 onwards the "Metalloobrabotka 84" exhibition, a specialized international show of equipment, instruments and devices for the metalworking industry, will be seen in Moscow, the first to be held in this city.

The Soviet display features over 300 exhibits representing various trends in modern machine-building. These include numerically controlled and aggregate machine tools, production lines, programmable forging and pressing equipment, industrial robots, cutting, abrasive and diamond tools and equipment for their production, instrumentation, greasing and filtering as well as other items.

Specialists will see a very wide range of machine tools: from those to be used for watch-making and instrument-making to process parts weighing mere grammes to those coping with jumbo parts of up to several tonnes.

The Soviet display will feature many recently announced products including so-called automatic centres with automated tool replacement, manipulators for metalworking and foundry production, unique machine tools for total processing of parts for gas and steam turbines casings, crankshafts and other parts having intricate configuration.

Lidiya SHALUNOVA

## Cooperation through the eye-glasses

Our relations go better all the time — thanks to our recurrent contacts, said V. D. Steffens, a spokesman for West German Optical Werke H. Rodenstock, to an MNI correspondent. Thus, the company has delivered to the USSR a set of equipment for the manufacture of bifocal lenses to be produced at the town of Izum. The factory has already attained its full capacity. In 1982, the company arranged a symposium in Moscow to discuss its achievements in ophthalmology.

It should be noted that Prof Pyodkov's work, who is Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has been closely followed in West Germany. The Pyodkov-Zakharov's lens is in the centre of attention of the world doctors.

Recently we signed major contract with the Soviet Union to deliver to this country an optical lens producing factory. The lenses are to be used with local frames.

Rodenstock has always been for mutually beneficial trade with the USSR and will never abandon its principles, V. D. Steffens concluded.

## IN-DEPTH TRAINING FOR MACHINE-BUILDERS

Some 250 students from 46 countries have been given diplomas of their having graduated from the courses for machine-builders. The Soviet Union has run these courses for 15 years. The courses are co-sponsored by UNIDO. It is for the 16th time that the Engineering Department of the Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University opened its doors before specialists from third world countries. The machine-builders from Vietnam, Syria, Ghana, Egypt and other countries will for the next four months be attending theoretical lectures, labs and practicals at major factories in Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent and Tbilisi.

Much attention will be paid to human engineering, planning, safety engineering as applicable to machine building factories. They will be supervised by experienced factory engineers and scientists.

## Commins first seminar

The Commins company, USA, sponsored a seminar for Soviet experts at the Moscow office of the US-Soviet Trade and Economic Council. The meeting was devoted to the manufacture of diesel engines and their operation. The firm had no previous ties with the USSR, the seminar being the first attempt at approaching Soviet market.

This meeting, said Charles Bolt, member of the Commins board of directors, represents a wonderful opportunity for us to make contacts with representatives of Soviet organizations. We hope that the exchange of opinions in the course of the seminar will be useful to both sides. It may interest appears, one can hope for cooperation in the future.

The firm's exports read a number of papers devoted to the use of Commins diesel engines in mining machines, bulldozers and other equipment that is employed in the northern climate. Matters were also discussed pertaining to designing methods, maintenance in field conditions and future technology.

In their efforts to make business contacts, the Commins delegation visited a number of Soviet organizations, including the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR, Vneshtorg, Traktoexport, the Ministry of the Automobile Industry of the USSR, and other organizations.

## Information and computer technology exchanged

"Finlomatika-84" — this is the name of the first Finnish symposium on information and computer technology sponsored by V/O Exponent at the International Trade Centre in Moscow.

Among the delegates who have arrived in this business event are both Finnish and foreign firms operating in Finland, with a stake in trade with the USSR. This was told to an MNI correspondent by Managing Director Heikki Auvinen of the H. Auvinen Consulting Oy, the firm organizing the exhibition.

Apart from software equipment and technology the firms have brought the programmes and services based on software. They also present specialized construction relevant to the information industry. This exhibition is one with a difference, because its participants are actively looking for possible purchases from the Soviet Union. To assist this possibility a special information service concerning software technology and equipment available in this country suitable for imports to Finland is on hand.

It can be said that there are contacts between our two countries in the area of software design. Good results have emerged from cooperation in railway traffic control. A system for business links has been set up between Helsinki and Moscow which allows information from information banks in Finland to be available in the Soviet capital, noted Heikki Auvinen.

The firm of Videodata has supplied the USSR with a system for terminal complexes to be installed at the USSR Ministry for Foreign Trade.

In its turn, there is a considerable interest in Finland in the use of Soviet computers. Among other things, the experience of the Automatic Management Systems at the Soviet-centre's hotels will be used in new Finnish hotels.

## Contacts and contracts

Leonid Korandov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Soviet section of the USSR-West German commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, has received H. Friederichs, chairman of the Board of Dresdner Bank A.G., head of the West German side of the mixed group of banking and financial experts, at his request. They discussed questions relating to the work of this Soviet and West German commission.

Guri Marchuk, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, has received M. Schjorner, President of the Italian chemical concern, Montedison. They discussed the further expansion of scientific and technical cooperation in the chemical industry.

## COLOURS OF UZBEKISTAN

Now on at the Central Exhibition Hall (Pyatidesyatiyaya Okt'yabskaya St.) in Moscow is a show of fine arts, as well as folk and decorative-applied art of Uzbekistan, a Union republic in Central Asia.

On display are documents of past history like posters dating

from the first years of Soviet power and drawings by members of workers' art studios, which were the beginnings of art educational facilities in Uzbekistan. The first teachers there were masters from Moscow, Leningrad and other Russian cities.

Also on show are pictures

depicting the beauty of Uzbekistan and paintings and graphic sheets of new residential areas. The applied art section has abundant wall carpets, ceramics, wood carvings, paintings, cloth printings and hand-weaving items.

The exhibition is devoted to the 60th anniversary of Soviet Uzbekistan.



● B. Aliyev. "Mukun-Aka, a Millet from Dakhmal".  
● M. Takhlyev. "A Family Portrait in the Interior".



## WHAT'S ON?

March 6-12

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Performance by the Moscow Classical Ballet ensemble: 8 (mat) — Strauss, "Tricks of Terpsichore" (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre performance: 7 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera), 8 (eve) — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet), 9 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera), 10 — Triple-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana", Mozart and Salieri, "Mozart and Salieri", "Divertissement" (ballets).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov St.). 8 (mat) — A concert by Bolshoi soloists: 8 (eve) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "A Tale of the Invisible City of Kitezh" (opera), 9 — Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet), 10 — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 7 — Khrennikov, "Doroshka" (opera), 8 (mat) — Mozart, "La finta giardiniera" (opera), 8 (eve) — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet), 9 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera), 10 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May, Night" (opera), 11 (mat) — Morozov, "The Doodler" (ballet), 11 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera), 12 — Prokofiev, "Cinderella" (ballet).

### FILMS

Lyubov Orlova (Mosfilm Studios). A life story of the famous Soviet film star. Cinema: "Metropolis" (1 Propekt Marx). Metro Ploshchad Sverdlova. Wall's Love, Lena (Chol Film Studios). Based on V. Dostoevsky's novel "The Idiot", the film shows young people working in the large plant raises moral and social problems facing them.

Cinemas: "Leningrad" (12 Walter Ulbricht St.). Metro Sokol. "Almaz" (58 Shabolovka St.). Metro Shabolovskaya.

### CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 8-11 (eve) — "A Happy Day", a review featuring Leningrad Music Hall. 10, 11 (mat) — "When the Heart Sings", a concert by the Leningrad Music Hall.

### CIRCUS

Moscow Circus (13 Tsvetnoi Blvd) presents its new production "On Wings of Time" (daily).

### SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY. Small Sports Arena (Luzhnik). 6 — Moscow Spartak vs Central Army Club. 7 — Moscow Dynamo vs Chelabinsk Traktor. 11 — Moscow Spartak vs Izhevsk Izhtal. 6.45 p.m. (every day).

BANDY. Dynamo Stadium. 8 — Moscow Dynamo vs Alma-Ata Dynamo. 10 — Moscow Dynamo vs Khabarovsk Army Club. 1 p.m. (both days).

### DIVING

Olimpiyskiy Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira). — International competitions "Spring Swallows". On 8 — at 10 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. On 9 — at 6 p.m. On 10 — at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. On 11 — at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SKATING. Dynamo artificial skating track (69a Leningradskoye Shosse). 7 and 8 — Moscow youth championship. On 7 — at 4 p.m. On 8 — at 11 a.m.

### RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 7, 9 and 10 — Racing and trotting. On 7 — at 6 p.m. On 9 and 10 — at 1 p.m.

### WEATHER

March 6-12. In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with bright intervals, which become longer in the second half of the period. SE and E wind. Night temperatures will be -2°, -7°C (dropping to -10°C in the second half of the day). The end of the period will witness temperatures of -6°, -11°C at night, and 0°, -4°C during the day.